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6 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**
7 **DISTRICT OF NEVADA**
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9 DEBORAH J. KESSLER,) 3:11-cv-00321-HDM-VPC
10 Plaintiff,)
11 vs.) ORDER
12 MICHAEL J. ASTRUE,)
13 Defendant.)
14 _____)

15 The court has considered the report and recommendation of the
16 United States Magistrate Judge (#21) filed on May 11, 2012, in
17 which the magistrate judge recommends that this court deny the
18 plaintiff's motion to remand (#15) and grant the defendant's cross-
19 motion for summary judgment (#17). The plaintiff has filed
20 objections to the report and recommendation (#24), and the
21 defendant has responded (#27).

22 The court has considered the pleadings and memoranda of the
23 parties and other relevant matters of record and has made a review
24 and determination in accordance with the requirements of 28 U.S.C.
25 § 636 and applicable case law, the court hereby accepts and adopts
26 the report and recommendation of the United States Magistrate Judge

(#21). In response to the plaintiff's objections, the court notes the following.

1 First, plaintiff argues that no evidence supports the
2 conclusion that she performed "past relevant work" as an espresso
3 attendant and a room service cashier. However, the administrative
4 law judge ("ALJ") was required to adopt the earlier administrative
5 finding as to the plaintiff's work experience absent "new and
6 material evidence relating to" that finding. AR 97-4(9), 1997 WL
7 742758, at *3. Plaintiff has not identified any new and material
8 evidence relating to her prior work experience. The ALJ was
9 therefore bound by the earlier determination on the issue of "past
10 relevant work."¹ Plaintiff also argues that a complete record is
11 required to assess whether the earlier determination of her prior
12 work experience was correct. However, plaintiff cites no law
13 suggesting that earlier administrative findings entitled to
14 preclusive effect may be reexamined for accuracy in a subsequent
15 claim for benefits absent "new and material evidence relating to"
16 those findings. As plaintiff has not identified, or even argued,
17 that new and material evidence exists on this issue, the ALJ's
18 reliance on the earlier determination was not erroneous.

19 Second, plaintiff argues that the ALJ's performance of the
20 mandatory psychiatric review technique "in an extremely cursory
21 manner" was insufficient under *Keyser v. Commissioner of Social*
22 *Security*, 648 F.3d 721 (9th Cir. 2011). The court disagrees. The
23 ALJ both described the evidence relevant to plaintiff's claim of

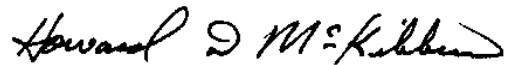
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25 ¹ The court notes that while the ALJ adopted the earlier finding that
26 espresso attendant and room service cashier were "past relevant work," he
made an independent determination as to whether plaintiff could perform
those positions in light of her residual functional capacity.

1 mental impairment and made explicit findings with respect to each
2 of the four functional areas. The court finds this sufficient to
3 satisfy both the regulation, 20 C.F.R. § 404.1520a, and Keyser.

4 In accordance with the foregoing, the plaintiff's motion to
5 remand (#15) is **DENIED** and the defendant's cross-motion for summary
6 judgment (#17) is **GRANTED**.

7 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

8 DATED: This 29th day of August, 2012.

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10 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE
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